	Name of the Station	Date of visit
	S. Kota	7.8.1995
	Veeraghattam	11.8.1995
	Garividi	26.9.1995
	Gajapathinagaram	6.11.1995
	S. Kota	8.12.1995
	Gara	8.12.1995
	Calingapatnam	29.12.1995
	Pathapathnam	30.1.1996
	Maliannti	30.1.1996
	Baruva	30.1.1996
	Kaviti	30.1.1996
	Garividi	27.2.1996
VII. GMTD, Vijayawada	Lankapalli	30.10.1995
VIII. GMT, Warangal	Vangara	26.7.1995

Fake Educational Certificates in Delhi

*468. SHRI JOY NADUKKARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi North District Police had detected any gang engaged in making fake educational certificates from the University Campus area and discovered fake certificates and mark sheets;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made as to identify the persons who have already purchased these fake certificates and wether any of them succeeded in obtaining jobs or admission to higher courses on the basis of these certificates; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. However, the investigation conducted so far in this case has not established the identity of any person who may have used these fake certificates for securing a job or admission to a higher course.

Increase in production of Jute Bags

*469. SHRI LACHHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any study has been undertaken to establish the merits of jute bags containers over the synthetic ones in the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for increasing the production of jute bags containers to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) The Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC) prepared a Techno-Market Servey Report on packaging technologies in June, 1991. The Report, inter alia, indicated end users preference, technological options and preferred options for the jute industry, demand forecast, production and utilisation of juce fibre. It also recommended that TIFAC should initiate further studies on polyjute bags etc. to evaluate in depth the techno-economic feasibility, end users acceptance and long term potential of the options.

(c) The Standing Advisory Committee constituted under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 takes into account all the relevant factors before submitting its recommendations to the Government and accordingly the Government notifies the percentages for compulsory packaging of various commodities.

(d) To meet the demand of indenting agencies for packing of foodgrains e.g. FCI and various state Government procuring agencies, production control orders are placed on various eligible jute mills under the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961.

Speedy and Cheapter Justice in Criminal Cases

*470. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make justice in criminal cases speedier and cheaper;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also any proposal to help the accused to apply for bail without the help of an advocate and the court making avaiable all necessary forms and assistance in completing the formalities and to accept the bail without much fuss and ado; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA): (a) and (b) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on May 9, 1994 contains among other things proposals for speedy trial of criminal cases.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, provisions in Cr. PC. do not prevent a person from applying for bail without the help of an Advocate.

CBI's Recommendation for Legislation to Prevent Economic Offences

*471. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has recommended enactment of a legislation to prevent large scale economic offences;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring a suitable legislation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA): (a) and (b) A draft legislation on money laundering has been received from the CBI. The proposed legislation provides for punishment for offences of engaging in money laundering transactions, obtaining or being in possession of any property that is the proceed of crime. It also provides for offences of money laundering by companies.

(c) A high powered committee has been formed in the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India to go through various aspects of money laundering including preparing suitable legislation. This Committee will aslo consider the draft legislation received from the CBI.

हैंकयार्न दायित्वों के संबंध में मामले

*472. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल:** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हैंकयार्न दायित्वों के अंतर्गत सूत लौटाने के संबंध में कितनी कताई मिलों ने अपने लेखे प्रस्तुत किए हैं;

(ख) 31 जुलाई 1996 तक कितनी मात्रा में सूत लौटाया गया तथा उसका मूल्य क्या है?

(ग) हैंकयार्न दायित्वों को पूरा न करने वाली चूककर्ता कताई मिलों के विरुद्ध राज्य-वार कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं:

(घ) क्या सरकार हैंकयार्न दायित्वों संबंधी नियमों को हटाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री आरएल जलप्पा): (क) जनवरी से मार्च 1996 तिमाही के लिए 1841 कताई मिलों ने हैंकथार्न पैकिंग के संबंध में अपने लेखे प्रस्तुत किए हैं। अप्रैल से जून, 1996 तिमाही की जानकारी अभी आनी है।

(ख) जनवरी से मार्च, 1996 तिमाही के दौरान 160,58 मिलियन किलो ग्राम है यार्न पैक किया गया जिसके लेखे मिलों से प्राप्त हो गये हैं। जुलाई, 1996 के दौरान सूती हैंकयार्न का प्रति किलो काऊंटवार मूल्य इस प्रकार रहा:-

क्रम सं॰	काऊंट	मूल्य
1.	10एस	59.61
2.	20एस	83.90
3.	30एस	93.29
4.	40एस	105.57